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INGENERER. *n. f.* [from *ingender*.] He that generates. See ENGENER.

INGENERABLE. *adj.* [in and generate.] Not to be produced or brought into being.

Divers naturalists esteem the air, as well as other elements, to be *ingenerable* and incorruptible. Boyle.

INGENERATE. *adj.* [ingeneratus, Latin.]

INGENERATED. *adj.* [ingeneratus, Latin.]

1. Inborn; innate; inbred.

Those virtues were rather feigned and affected things to serve his ambition, than true qualities *ingenerate* in his judgment or nature. Bacon's Henry VII.

In divers children their *ingenerate* and femal powers lie deep, and are of slow disclosure. Wotton.

Those noble habits are *ingenerated* in the soul, as religion, gratitude, obedience, and tranquillity. Hale's Origin of Mank.

2. Unbegotten. Not commonly used.

Yet shall we demonstrate the fame, from persons presumed as far from us in condition as time; that is, our first and *ingenerated* forefathers. Brown's Vulg. Err.

INGENIOUS. *adj.* [ingenious, Fr. *ingeniosus*, Latin.]

1. Witty; inventive; possessed of genius.

'Tis a per lous boy, Bold, quick, *ingenious*, forward, capable: He's all the mother's from the top to toe. Shakesp. R. III.

Our *ingenious* friend Cowley not only has employed much eloquence to persuade that truth in his preface, but has in one of his poems given a noble example of it. Boyle.

2. Mental; intellectual. Not in use.

The king is mad: how stiff is my vile sense, That I stand up, and have *ingenio*'s feeling Of my huge sorrows; better I were distracted. Shakesp. Lear.

INGENIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ingenious*.] Wittingly; subtly.

I will not pretend to judge by common fears, or the schemes of men too *ingeniously* politic. Temple.

INGENUITY. *n. f.* [from *ingenious*.]

1. Wittingness; subtilty; strength of genius.

The greater appearance of *ingenuities* there is in the practice I am disapproving, the more dangerous it is. Boyle.

INGENITE. *adj.* [ingenitus, Latin.] Innate; inborn; native; ingenerate.

Aristotle affirms the mind to be at first a mere *tabula*; and that notions are not *ingenite*, and imprinted by the finger of nature, but by the latter and more languid impressions of sense, being only the reports of observation, and the result of so many repeated experiments. South.

We give them this *ingenite*, moving force, That makes them always downward take their course. Black.

INGENUITY. *n. f.* [ingenuitas, Fr. from *ingenuus*.]

1. Openness; fairness; candour; freedom from dissimulation.

Such of high quality, or other of particular note, as shall fall under my pen, I shall not let pass without their due character, being part of my professed *ingenuity*. Wotton.

My constancy I to the planets give; My truth, to them who at the court do live; Mine *ingenuity* and openness. Donne.

To Jesuits; to buffoons my pensiveness. I know not whether it be more shame or wonder, that men can so put off *ingenuity*, and the native greatness of their kind, as to defend to so base, so ignoble a vice. Gov. of the Tongue.

If a child, when questioned for any thing, directly confesses, you must commend his *ingenuity*, and pardon the fault, be it what it will. Locke.

2. [From *ingenious*.] Wit; invention; genius; subtilty; acuteness.

These are but the frigidities of wit, and become not the genius of manly *ingenities*. Brown's Vulg. Errours.

The ancient atomical hypothesis might have slept for ever, had not the *ingenuity* of the present age recalled it from its urn and silence. Glanv. Sceps.

Such sots have neither parts nor wit, *ingenuity* of discourse, nor fineness of conversation, to entertain or delight any one. South.

A pregnant instance how far virtue surpasses *ingenuity*, and how much an honest simplicity is preferable to fine parts and subtle speculations. Woodward.

INGENUOUS. *adj.* [ingenuus, Latin.]

1. Open; fair; candid; generous; noble.

Many speeches there are of Job's, whereby his wisdom and other virtues may appear; but the glory of an *ingenuous* mind he hath purchased by these words only, Behold I will lay mine hand upon my mouth; I have spoken once, yet will I not therefore maintain argument: yea twice, howbeit for that cause further I will not proceed. Hooker.

Infusing into their young breasts such an *ingenuous* and noble ardour, as would not fail to make many of them renowned. Milton on Education.

If an *ingenuous* detestation of this shameful vice be but carefully and early instilled, that is the true and genuine method to obviate dishonesty. Locke.

2. Freeborn; not of servile extraction.

Subjection, as it preserves property, peace, and safety, so it will never diminish rights nor *ingenuous* liberties. K. Charles.

INGENUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ingenuous*.] Openly; fairly; candidly; generously.

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INGENUITY. *n. f.* [from *ingenius*.] I speak, No blame belongs to thee. Shakesp. Timon.

It was a notable observation of a wife father, and no less *ingenuously* confessed, that those which held and persuaded preference of consciences were commonly interested. Bacon.

I will *ingenuously* confess, that the helps were taken from divines of the church of England. Dryden.

INGENUOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *ingenuus*.] Openness; fairness; candour.

INGENY. *n. f.* [ingenium, Lat.] Genius; wit. Not in use.

Whatever of the production of his *ingeny* comes into foreign parts, is highly valued.

TO INGEST. *v. a.* [ingestus, Lat.] To throw into the stomach.

Nor will we affirm that iron, *ingested*, receiveth in the belly of the offside no alteration. Brown's Vulg. Errours.

Some the long funnel's curious mouth extend, Through which *ingested* meats with ease descend. Black.

INGESTION. *n. f.* [from *ingest*.] The act of throwing into the stomach.

It has got room enough to grow into its full dimension, which is performed by the daily *ingestion* of milk and other food, that's in a short time after digested into blood. Harvey.

INGLORIOUS. *adj.* [inglorius, Latin.] Void of honour; mean; without glory.

Left fear return them back to Egypt, chusing *inglorious* life with servitude. Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii.

It was never held *inglorious* or derogatory for a king to be guided by his great council, nor dishonourable for subjects to yield and bow to their king. Howell.

Yet though our army brought not conquest home, I did not from the fight *inglorious* come. Dryd. Ind. Emp.

INGLOUSLY. *adv.* [from *inglorius*.] With ignominy; with want of glory.

This ease the chief o'ercome, Replenish'd not *ingloriously* at home. Pope.

INGOT. *n. f.* [ingot, French; or from *ingoten*, melted, Dut.] A mass of metal.

Some others were new driven, and dissent Into great *ingots*, and to wedges square. Fairy Queen.

If thou art rich, thou'rt poor; For like an ass, whose back's with *ingots* bound, Thou bear'st thy heavy riches but a journey, And death unloadeth thee. Shakesp. Meas. for Meas.

Within the circle arms and tripods lie, *Ingots* of gold and silver heap'd on high. Dryden's An.

Every one of his pieces is an *ingot* of gold, intrinsically and solidly valuable. Prior.

TO INGRAFT. *v. a.* [in and graft.]

1. To propagate trees by infusion.

Nor are the ways alike in all How to *ingraft*, how to inoculate. May's Virg. Georg.

2. To plant the sprig of one tree in the stock of another.

3. To plant any thing not native.

All his works on me, Good or not good, *ingrafts*, my merits those Shall perfect, and for those alone. Milton.

As next of kin, Achilles' arms I claim; This fellow would *ingraft* a foreign name Upon our stock. Dryden.

4. To fix deep; to settle.

For a spur of diligence, we have a natural thirst after knowledge *ingrafted* in us. Hooker.

'Tis great pity that the noble Moor Should hazard such a place as his own second, With one of an *ingraft* infirmity. Shakesp. Othello.

Ingraffed love he bears to Caesar. Shakesp. Jul. Caesar.

INGRAFTMENT. *n. f.* [from *ingraft*.]

1. The act of ingrafting.

2. The sprig ingrafted.

INGRATE. *adj.* [ingratus, Latin; ingratus, French.]

INGRATEFUL. *adj.* [from *ingratus*.]

1. Ungrateful; unthankful.

That we have been familiar, *Ingrate* forgetfulness shall poison, rather Than pity note how much. Shakesp. Coriolanus.

And you degen'rate, you *ingrate* revolts, You bloody Neros. Shakesp.

So will fall He and his faithless progeny: whose fault? Whole but his own? *Ingrate*; he had of me All he could have: I made him just and right, Sufficient to have stood, though free to fall. Mil. Par. Let.

Words! which no ear ever to hear in heav'n Expected; least of all from thee, *ingrate*! Mil. Par. Let.

Perfidious and *ingrate*! His stores ye ravage, and usurp his state. Pope's Odyssey.

2. Unpleasing to the sense.

The causes of that which is pleasing or *ingrate* to the hearing, may receive light by that which is pleasing and grateful to the sight. Bacon's Natural History.

He gives no *ingrateful* food. Milton.

TO INGRAVATE. *v. a.* [in and gravitas, Lat.] To put in favour; to recommend to kindness. Those

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Those have been far from receiving the rewards of such *ingratiating* with the people. King Charles.

Their managers turn water into blood for them, make them see armies in the air, and give them their word, the more to *ingratiate* themselves with them, that they signify nothing less than future slaughter and desolation. Addison.

Politicians, who would rather *ingratiate* themselves with their sovereign than promote his real service, accommodate his counsels to his inclinations. Spectator, N. 479.

INGRATITUDE. *n. f.* [ingratitude, French; in and gratitude.] Retribution of evil for good; unthankfulness.

Ingratitude! thou marble-hearted fiend, More hideous, when thou shew'st thee in a child, Than the sea monster. Shakesp. King Lear.

Ingratitude is abhorred both by God and man, and vengeance attends those that repay evil for good. L'Estrange.

Nor was it with *ingratitude* return'd, In equal fires the blissful couple burn'd; One joy possess'd 'em both, and in one grief they mourn'd. Dryden.

INGREDIENT. *n. f.* [ingredient, French; ingrediens, Latin.] Component part of a body, consisting of different materials. It is commonly used of the simples of a medicine.

The ointment is made of divers *ingredients*, whereof the hardest to come by is the mors upon the skull of a dead man unburied. Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 998.

So deep the pow'r of these *ingredients* pierc'd, Ev'n to the inmost seat of mental fight, That Adam, now enforc'd to shut his eyes, Sunk down, and all his spirits became entranc'd. Milton.

By this way of analysis we may proceed from compounds to *ingredients*, and from motions to the forces producing them; and in general, from effects to their causes, and from particular causes to more general ones, till the argument end in the more general. Newton's Opticks.

I have often wondered, that learning is not thought a proper *ingredient* in the education of a woman of quality or fortune. Addison's Guard. N. 155.

Parts, knowledge, and experience, are excellent *ingredients* in a publick character. Rogers's Sermons.

Water is the chief *ingredient* in all the animal fluids and solids. Arbuthnot on Aliments.

INGRESS. *n. f.* [ingres, French; ingressus, Latin.] Entrance; power of entrance.

All putrefactions come from the ambient body; either by *ingress* of the substance of the ambient body into the body putrefied; or else by excitation of the body putrefied by the body ambient. Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 836.

Those air-bladders, by a sudden subsidence, meet again by the *ingress* and egress of the air. Arbuthnot on Aliments.

INGRESSION. *n. f.* [ingressus, French; ingressus, Lat.] The act of entering.

The fire would strain the pores of the glass too suddenly, and break it all in pieces to get *ingression*. Digby on Bodies.

INGUINAL. *adj.* [inguinal, French; inguen, Lat.] Belonging to the groin.

The plague seems to be a particular disease, characterized with eruptions in buboes, by the inflammation and suppuration of the axillary, *inguinal*, and other glands. Arbuthnot.

TO INGUITE. *v. a.* [in and guite.]

1. To swallow up in a vast profundity.

A river large Pass'd underneath *ingulph'd*. Milton.

The river flows redundant; Then rowling back, in his capacious lap *Ingulphs* their whole militia, quick immerst. Phlips.

2. To cast into a gulf.

If we adjoin to the lords, whether they prevail or not, we *ingulf* ourselves into assured danger. Hayward.

Cast out from God, falls Into utter darkness deep *ingulph'd*. Milton.

TO INGUIGATE. *v. a.* [ingurgite, Latin.] To swallow down.

INGURGITATION. *n. f.* [from *ingurgitate*.] Voracity.

INGUSTABLE. *adj.* [in and gustus, Lat.] Not perceptible by the taste.

As for their taste, if the camelion's nutriment be air, neither can the tongue be an instrument thereof; for the body of the element is *ingustable*, void of all sapidity, and without any action of the tongue, is, by the rough artery, or wizen, conducted into the lungs. Brown's Vulg. Errours, b. iii.

INHABILE. *adj.* [inhabile, French; inhabilis, Lat.] Unfit; unready; unfit; unqualified.

TO INHABIT. *v. a.* [habite, Latin.] To dwell in; to hold as a dweller.

Not all are partakers of that grace whereby Christ *inhabits* whom he faveth. Hooker.

They shall build houses and *inhabit* them. Isa. lxx. 21.

She shall be *inhabited* of devils. Baruch iv. 35.

TO INHABIT. *v. a.* To dwell; to live.

Learn what creatures there *inhabit*. Milton.

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They say, wild beasts *inhabit* here; But grief and wrong secure my fear. Waller.

INHABITABLE. *adj.* [from *inhabit*.]

1. Capable of affording habitation.

The fixed stars are all of them suns, with systems of *inhabitable* planets moving about them. Locke.

2. [Inhabitable, French.] Incapable of inhabitants; not habitable; uninhabitable. Not in use.

The frozen ridges of the Alps, Or any other ground *inhabitable*. Shakesp. Richard II.

INHABITANCE. *n. f.* [from *inhabit*.] Residence of dwellers.

So the ruins yet resting in the wild moors, testify a former *inhabitation*. Carew's Survey of Cornwall.

INHABITANT. *n. f.* [from *inhabit*.] Dweller; one that lives or resides in a place.

In this place they report that they saw *inhabitants*, which were very fair and fat people. Abbot.

If the fervour of the sun were the sole cause of blackness in any land of negroes, it were also reasonable that *inhabitants* of the same latitude, subjected unto the same vicinity of the sun, should also partake of the same hue. Brown.

For his supposed love a third Lays greedy hold upon a bird, And stands amaz'd to find his dear A wild *inhabitant* of th' air. Waller.

The hard *inhabitant* contends is right. Pope.

INHABITATION. *n. f.* [from *inhabit*.]

1. Habitation; place of dwelling.

Universal groan, As if the whole *inhabitation* perish'd. Milton's Agonist.

2. The act of inhabiting or planting with dwellings; state of being inhabited.

By knowing this place we shall the better judge of the beginning of nations, and of the world's *inhabitation*. Raleigh.

3. Quantity of inhabitants.

We shall rather admire how the earth contained its *inhabitation* than doubt it. Brown's Vulg. Errours, b. vi.

INHABITER. *n. f.* [from *inhabit*.] One that inhabits; a dweller.

The same name is given unto the inlanders, or midland *inhabiters*, of this island. Brown's Vulg. Errours.

Wo to the *inhabiters* of the earth. Rev. viii. 13.

They ought to understand, that there is not only some *inhabiter* in this divine house, but also some ruler. Derham.

TO INHALE. *v. a.* [inhale, Latin.] To draw in with air; to inspire.

Martin was walking forth to *inhale* the fresh breeze of the evening. Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib.

But from the breezy deep the blest *inhale* The fragrant murmurs of the western gale. Pope's Odyssey.

There sits the shepherd on the grassy turf, *Inhaling* healthful the descending sun. Thomson's Spring.

INHARMONIOUS. *adj.* [in and harmonious.] Unmusical; not sweet of sound.

Catullus, though his lines be rough, and his numbers *inharmonious*, I could recommend for the softness and delicacy, but must decline for the looseness, of his thoughts. Felton.

The identity of sound may appear a little *inharmonious*, and shock the ear. Broome's Notes on the Odyssey.

TO INHERE. *v. a.* [inhereo, Latin.] To exist in something else.

For, nor in nothing, nor in things Extreme and scattering bright, can love *inhere*. Donne.

They do but *inhere* in their subject which supports them; their being is a dependence on a subject. Digby on Bodies.

INHERENT. *adj.* [inherent, French; inherens, Lat.] Existing in something else, so as to be inseparable from it; innate; inborn.

I will not do't, Left I surcease to honour mine own truth; And, my body's action, teach my mind A most *inherent* baseness. Shakesp. Coriolanus.

I mean not the authority which is annexed to your office: I speak of that only which is inborn and *inherent* to your person. Dryden's Juvenal.

The power of drawing iron is one of the ideas of a loadstone; and a power to be so drawn is a part of the complex one of iron; which powers pass for *inherent* qualities. Locke.

Animal oil is various according to principles *inherent* in it. Arbuthnot on Aliments.

They will be sure to decide in favour of themselves, and talk much of their *inherent* right. Swift.

The ideas of such modes can no more be subsistent, than the idea of redness was just now found to be *inherent* in the blood, or that of whiteness in the brain. Bentley's Sermons.

The obligations we are under of distinguishing ourselves as much by an *inherent* and habitual, as we are already distinguished by an external and relative holiness. Bentley's Sermon.

TO INHERIT. *v. a.* [inherito, French.]

1. To receive or possess by inheritance.